Nippon Times

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FOE IN PALEI BEGINS A GENERAL RETREAT; FEARS ANNIHILATION

British-Indian Army Abandons Main Position; Japanese Advance in Southern Sector

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 28.—Unable to meet the day-after-day furious attacks of the Japanese and Indian Combined Forces, strong enemy troops at Palei, the strategic point in the Imphal basin, have finally begun a wholesale retreat.

Having lost the second front forts such as at Saibom and Shenamu on the Palei highway positions, the main force of the 20th and 23rd divisions of the British-Indian army abandoned their main position at Palei out of fear of being encircled by the Japanese. With the bombardment on the evening of April 25 and defensive battles at the 4562 Height on the following day as their last desperate efforts at resistance, they started a general withdrawal.

Leaving the Gurkha troops on the first firing line to check the vigorous Japanese attack, the main British troops of the 20th Division started to retreat toward the Wanchin sector, 20 kilometers north of Palei and 25 kilometers southeast of Imphal, on April 26.

Against the large enemy forces now being routed, the main body of our X X corps with tank columns at the head launched a hand-to-hand assault upon Palei from the main road of the Tammu-Palei highway and from the Sekuma valley, upon smashing the enemy remnants at every point.

While a part of the Japanese troops reached Khunuda, seven kilometers north of Palei, another powerful Japanese Unit is now continuing swift advance toward X X the place from which the Imphal basin is in sight, after piercing deep into the enemy position.

Enemy Bridge Destroyed
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 28.—Swiftly advancing to Haochyon to cut off the enemy retreating route and simultaneously strengthening pressure on the flank of the enemy vital base, units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, mopping up the foe remnants around Haochyon, succeeded in destroying an iron suspension bridge over the Iyellok River, east of Haochyon, and also blasted a water reservior at Khanchup, causing a death blow to the Fourth Corps of the Anglo-Indian army which has been desperately resisting.

Nippon Units Advance
By R. ONUMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE PALETWA FRONT, April 28.—With the Indian border line within hailing distance, various crack Japanese Units that have been engaged in a speedy pursuit battle against the routed troops of the West African army advanced to a point X X kilometers south from Dakesome, pivotal point on the border firing line, on April 26.

In spite of the persistent enemy bombing and strafing, the Japanese Forces continued their rapid advance while another comrade unit pushed northward along the Kaladan River.

Meanwhile, another unit of the Japanese Forces in collaboration with the Indian National Army reached a line running from Khaman, eight kilometers north of Paletwa, to Doukan, eight kilometers north of Khaman, on April 27 with the object of breaking through the border with dispatch.

Hyrakandy, Prabazar Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 27.—Japanese bomber and fighter planes furiously attacked Hyrakandy and Prabazar in concert with Ground Units in the Manipur Plains on April 25.

Penetrating the fierce screen of enemy anti-aircraft fire the Japanese Army Air Forces smashed the station and ground installations in the vicinity. Nippon fighters, in a battle with more than 10 Spitfires, brought down two and put the others to rout. They also bagged 11 Douglas DC-3's (4 unconfirmed). The loss on our side was one plane which did not return.

Wild Eagles engaged 22 Lockheed P-38's over XX Base on the same day and brought down one and damaged another. Japanese ground fire accounted for four (one unconfirmed). Damage on our side were two planes damaged and another set on fire.

Six Leading Scientists, Scholars Granted Coveted Cultural Medal

Honored on Auspicious Occasion of Tenchosetsu for Outstanding Contributions to Japan's Creative Cultural Development

On the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Birthday, six foremost scientists and scholars of this country who had made outstanding contributions to Japan's creative cultural development in their respective fields of both the natural and social sciences were granted by His Majesty the Emperor the most coveted Cultural Medal, the highest honor that a Japanese scientist or scholar may aspire to, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations Saturday.

The six thus honored are: Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, a professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University, for his studies in geophysics, especially terrestrial magnetism; Dr. Kinjiro Okabe, a professor at Osaka Imperial University, for his research in magnetrons; Dr. Kiyoshi Shiga for his discovery of Shigella dysenteriae, or Bacillus dysenteriae shiga; Dr. Ryokichi Inada, a professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University, for his discovery of Leptospira icterohaemorrhagica which causes Weil's disease; Dr. Naoyoshi Kano, a professor emeritus at Kyoto Imperial University, for his profound researches in Chinese literature and Dr. Junjiro Takakusu, a professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University, for his many contributions to the study of Indian philosophy. The fact that all these recipients of the Cultural Medal are workers in fields not immediately concerned with the prosecution of war is noted as a manifestation of the robust Japanese appreciation of cultural values even in times of war and the profound cultural insight of His Majesty the Emperor.

Medalmen Number 26 Now

With the addition of these six eminent men of science and learning to the list of Cultural Medalmen the number has increased to 26 men. This is the fourth award since the establishment of the Cultural Medal system.

Yasuji Seko, President of the Bureau of Decorations, handed the medals to Drs. Tanakadate, Okabe, Shiga and Inada in a conferment ceremony in his office at the Bureau at 10:30 a.m. Saturday. Drs. Kano and Takakusu were recuperating from illness and could not attend. The four Cultural Medalmen proceeded to the Palace at 11 a.m. and entered their names in the Visitor's Book.

A native of Iwate Prefecture, the 89-year-old Dr. Tanakadate is a member of the House of Peers and of the Imperial Academy. His contributions to science have been in four fields: the building up of the science of physics in this country and the teaching of physics; investigations in physics, especially geophysics; establishment of physical measurements, especially optical and electromagnetic units and aeronautics.

Dr. Okabe, 49, is a Hyogo man, graduating from Tohoku Imperial University, where he studied electrical engineering, in 1922, he is a professor at Osaka Imperial University. Among his many contributions to the theory and applications of ultra-short waves, his successful generation of micro-waves by means of magnetrons is the most outstanding. By means of a split anode magnetron of his own invention he has succeeded in producing micro-waves of considerable strength. When in 1927 he published his discoveries in a paper read before the Imperial Academy, he brought great stimulus to researches in the same field in all the leading countries of the world. Since then the making of magnetrons in various countries has made great strides.

Dr. Okabe, in the meantime, has made improvements by introducing modulating poles so as to remove difficulties in reception. In 1936, he invented a new type of oscillator valve called the Osaka Valve for the generation of powerful micro-waves and ideal modulation of frequency. Then, still unsatisfied, he invented the electric beam magnetron, by which he amazed the world of science with its tremendous frequency. In 1941 he received an Imperial Prize from the Imperial Academy for his papers on the generation of micro-waves and discovery of the Osaka valve and beam magnetron, written in English.

The 75-year-old Dr. Shiga began his career as a laboratory assistant at the Kitazato Bacteriological Institute. He not only discovered the dysentery germ which bears his name but he also succeeded in preparing preventive serums and serum-sensitized vaccines. It is remembered that he was the first Japanese to undertake the study of chemotherapy at the laboratory of the late Dr. Paul Ehrlich in Germany and he assisted in the discovery of a new dyestuff effective against trypanosomiasis. Recently his studies have been conducted chiefly in the field of chemotherapy of tuberculosis and leprosy.

President of the Japan Medical Organization and President of the Japan Medical Association, Dr. Inada is one of the greatest authorities on internal medicine in this country. His researches range from Weil's disease to beri-beri, influenza, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and innumerable other infectious diseases of obscure origin.

For 20 years Dr. Kano lectured on the Chinese language, Chinese literature and history of Chinese philosophy at the Kyoto Imperial University and his thorough scholarship has raised these studies to the highest level possible.

Dr. Takakusu is one of the most famous Sanscrit and Buddhist scholars of the world. Since his studies at Oxford under the late Dr. Max Mueller, he has devoted himself to researches not only in the Sanscrit originals of the Buddhist sutras and their Chinese translations but also to the Pali canon. His publication with the cooperation of 300 pupils of his, of the great Taisho Shinshu Daizokyo, or the Newly-Revised Taisho Edition of the Buddhist Tripitaka in Chinese, is the greatest undertaking of its kind ever seen and one which has placed at the service of Buddhist scholars the world over the most trustworthy and complete Tripitaka ever compiled. Then followed a complete translation of the Pali canon into Japanese.

LUFTWAFFE BLASTS MASSED FOE SHIPS

German Naval Forces Actively Counteracting Enemy's Invasion Preparations

Special

BERLIN, April 28.—Intensity of aerial warfare remains unabated during the past 24 hours. On the third successive night, strong German bomber formations attacked British ship concentrations off the English southwestern coast. These attacks, which have now become almost systematical, show that large ship concentrations had been located which were obviously connected with the invasion plans of the Anglo-Americans.

On the Eastern Front, in spite of the shifting of the brunt of the air power to the west, strong German bomber and combat planes are active. It has been officially announced that 500 German bombers and combat planes, together with squadrons of fast fighters are, without interruption, busy attacking Soviet columns and communications. Last night German bombers attacked Soviet targets especially in the sector of Sarny.

Invasion Activities Blasted

Special

BERLIN, April 28.—Invasion activity in the Channel area and other waters is characterized by considerable increase of enemy war operations, writes General Admiral Alfred Saalwachter, Transocean's naval correspondent.

He said that this increase was revealed mainly in additional mine-laying activities to cut German communications or safeguard anti-Axis landings by "barriers" against the German naval forces.

The preparations for invasion have also increased the motor-torpedo boat activity in the Channel but this has met with little success. The enemy air force has also been busy against communications in the landing area and against Channel ports although not against harbor facilities proper. The Anglo-Americans would like to use these facilities themselves, apparently.

The correspondent then emphasized that this increased activity in preparation for the big invasion is being successfully counteracted by the German naval forces.

He added that nothing could be observed of invasion activities in the Aegean and Mediterranean. It may be that Stalin, as the new Mediterranean admiral, has reserved these for himself or that the anti-Axis are more than satisfied with their operations on the Nettuno front and do not desire another campaign which would demand more shipping space than they care to employ.

JAPAN, MANCHOUKUO REACH AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS DUTIES

Exemption on Goods Exchanged Between Two Countries Decided for Duration of War

The Imperial Japanese Government and the Manchoukuo Government, after consultations, have agreed to free from customs duty the goods imported from, and exported to, each other country for the duration of the war starting May 1, it was announced by the Board of Information in a statement issued at 3 p.m. Saturday.

The communique said:

"In view of the present conditions of transportation of goods and passenger traffic between Japan and Manchoukuo and with a view to further facilitating transportation, thereby to contribute to the strengthening of fighting power, the two countries concerned, after full consultations, have decided to take the following steps:

"1. Japan exempts the products of Manchoukuo and Kwantung Province from import duty for the duration of the War of Greater East Asia.

"2. Manchoukuo, likewise, exempts the products of Japan and Kwantung Province from import duty and also exempts the Manchoukuo products to be shipped to Japan from export duty.

"3. Customs duty procedures for the goods to be exchanged between Japan and Manchoukuo will be simplified as much as possible. These procedures will, as a matter of principle, be conducted through examination of papers so long as illegal import and export can be checked.

"4. The customs house regulations regarding the goods carried by the passengers traveling between Japan and Manchoukuo will be simplified as much as possible excepting suspicious cases regarding the infringement on the regulations for the maintenance of public order, counter-espionage and economic control.

"5. Regulations regarding postal money order services and trade between Japan and Manchoukuo will also be simplified as much as possible and these regulations for passengers will, likewise, be simplified.

"6. The present steps will be put into effect independently by the two countries as from May 1."

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in a statement issued simultaneously with the announcement by the Board of Information of the abolition of customs duty betwen Japan and Manchoukuo, congratulated the new decision declaring that the step was sure to further facilitate the exchange of vital materials between the two countries.

"With the war situation growing in intensity," declared Mr. Aoki, "it has become an urgent necessity to take measures so that the economic potentiality of Japan and Manchoukuo may be geared for the vigorous execution of the current war. For this purpose, it is essential to increasingly facilitate transportation and communication between the two countries.

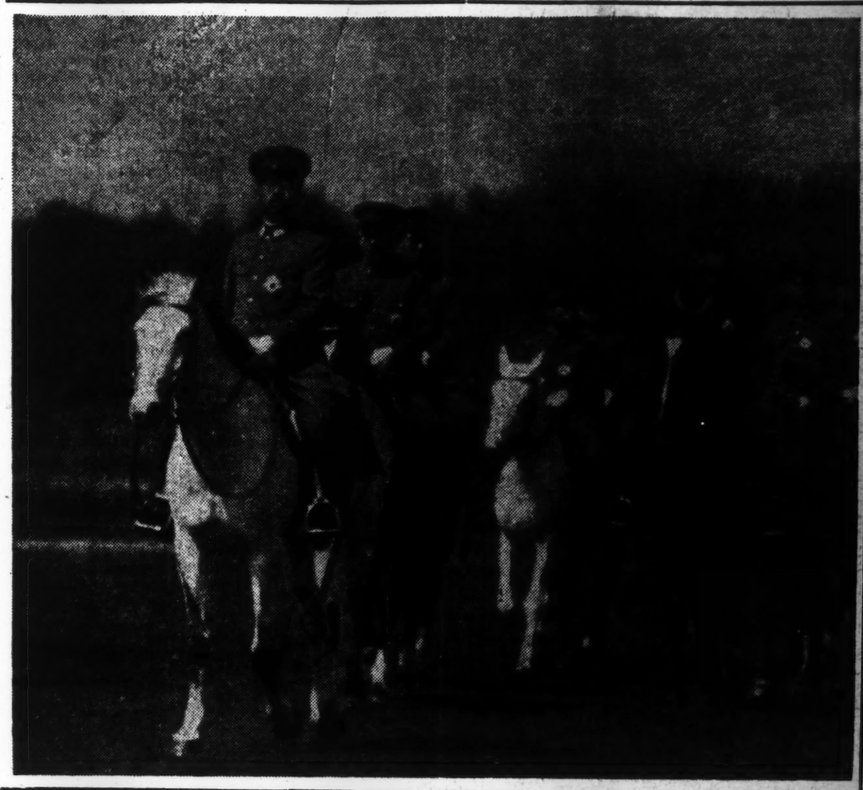
"With this point in view, the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments have been deliberating on the exemption from customs duty of imports and exports between the two countries and also on the simplification of procedures regarding travelers, transportation of goods and the remitting of money.

"With agreement of views reached between the two countries, the Japanese Government decided on the matter at the Cabinet meeting held on April 4, while Manchoukuo, likewise, has put the decision through similar channels. Thus the program was referred to the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Economic Commission for deliberation on April 14 and was formally passed.

"As for the exemption of goods from customs duty as stipulated in the said program, Japan had already either reduced or abolished customs duties on most of Manchoukuo's products under the system of the most-favored nation customs duty, from which Manchoukuo used to save approximately ¥100,000,000. In view of the considerable financial effects which will be caused by the projected abolition of customs duty in Manchoukuo, it has been decided to make up for the deficit by means of the economic pooling fund system.

"The same step is sure to prove instrumental in welding the economic relations between Japan and Manchoukuo and in strengthening their fighting power and I am deeply gratified over the decision. In this connection, it is now under contemplation to take some new measures for bolstering the economic relations between Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory."

His Majesty at Military Review



REVERSES IN ITALY DAMPEN FOE HOPES

Soviet Operations on Eastern Front Unimportant, Says British Public Opinion

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Failure of the anti-Axis operations in Italy has led to a change of opinion in Britain regarding the length of the war, according to a survey of the British Institute of Public Opinion, the News Chronicle writes today.

The report pointed out that at the end of last year, 90 per cent of the British believed that the war would be over in 1944, however, during the last four months, this majority had become the minority. Now only one-third of all those questioned still believed the war would be over in 1945.

The institute further brought out the fact that the progress of the Soviets on the Eastern Front was not considered by the British as important in the general war situation.

The News Chronicle said that investigations carried out by the American Institute of Public Opinion in the United States and Canada had shown a similar change of opinion.

Turin, Parma Bombed

Special

BERLIN, April 28.—United States bombers in four waves indiscriminately attacked Turin for one hour dropping bombs of heavy caliber on residential quarters, it was learned. There were numerous casualties. Another severe raid was directed against Parma, where several churches and church buildings were seriously damaged. The famous Basilica della Steccata was among those seriously hit.

KIENOW AIRFIELD BOMBED

Japanese Planes Smash Runways Despite Fierce Ground Fire

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, April 28.—A formation of Japanese army bombers struck Kienow, Fukien Province, this afternoon.

In defiance of fierce anti-aircraft fire our raiders heavily pounded the airfield runways with numerous direct hits. All our planes returned to their base safely.

Kienow airfield had been temporarily out of commission as a result of the devastating Japanese attack on April 15.

Papal Envoy in Brazil Makes Monetary Gift To Nippon Internees

Upon learning that a monetary gift was made by the Papal Envoy in Rio de Janeiro to the Japanese internees in Brazil in the name of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, last Christmas, Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican, expressed his profound gratitude to the Holy See for the comfort extended to Japanese people interned in an enemy country, it was revealed in a report from Minister Harada to the Foreign Office.

KNOX, U.S. NAVY CHIEF, PASSES AT AGE OF 70

Forrestal or Willkie Mentioned as Successor, Says Reuter Correspondent

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Colonel Frank Knox, 70, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, died at 1:08 p.m. today, according to the official announcement by James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

That Knox was confined to his bed became known only yesterday when it was announced that he was suffering from "gastro-intestinal upset complicated by dizziness" and confined at home under doctors' orders.

The suddenness with which Knox's death came has shocked the entire American nation, the dispatch said. He was Secretary of the Navy since July, 1940.

Meanwhile, a Reuter correspondent from Washington stated that the most likely successor to Knox is Forrestal, aged 48. He said that Forrestal will in any case act as Secretary of the Navy until President Franklin Roosevelt appoints Knox's successor.

The correspondent revealed that another name which was mentioned is that of Wendell Willkie, who recently withdrew from the Republican presidential race after the dismal defeat in the Illinois primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention in June.

It is recalled that Knox was Republican candidate for Vice-President or the teammate of presidential candidate Alfred Landon in 1936. After Knox's entrance in the Roosevelt Cabinet in 1940, he became one of the most severest critics of Japan with such bombastic statements as the United States navy would wipe out the Japanese Fleet within a fortnight.

Aquino Calls on Tojo

Benigno S. Aquino, Special Philippine Ambassador to Japan, called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Saturday and extended his farewell greetings.

NEWS DISTORTION WORRIES AUSSIES

Say Exaggeration of War Results by MacArthur May Undermine Public Morale

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—Concern is being expressed by the Australians, according to Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military commentator, over the irresponsible manner in which the United States military and naval authorities are distorting and exaggerating war news.

It is a fact well-known even among the anti-Axis nations that the war communiques issued by the American authorities are as unreliable as those issued by Chungking. This tendency is especially glaring in the case of the announcements issued by General MacArthur's Southwestern Pacific Command.

According to a dispatch from New York, Baldwin in a recent article declared:

"The official communiques that have been issued by the Southwestern Pacific Command lately inordinately exaggerate the damage inflicted on the enemy and make too great an overestimation of the effects of such damage on the issue of war. The command is positively encouraging the war correspondents to write as if the raids conducted against the Japanese and even small skirmishes have ended in an overwhelming victory for the Americans and to flash the 'momentous significance' of such damage.

"Cases of this kind are too numerous to mention. MacArthur in adopting such tactics is obviously playing up to the public for the coming presidential elections.

"Australians who know the inside story are expressing concern that if the American authorities persist in adopting such tactics, public morale would be undermined."

BRITISH POPULATION ISSUE

Decrease in Birthrate Predicted Despite Gain in Marriages

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—Statistics indicate that the British population is developing unfavorably. Although the recently published figures on births during the first quarter of 1944 were the highest for many years, the number of marriages has been steadily declining. There was a sporadic increase of marriages immediately after the outbreak of the war but since then the rate has slipped back to the lowest pre-war level. The increase in births during the last two years thus is due only to the increased marriages in the first one and half years of the war. A renewed decline in the birthrate in between one and two years can safely be predicted owing to the decline in the number of marriages.

EMPEROR REVIEWS PICKED ARMY UNITS ON AUSPICIOUS DAY

About 500 Planes Roar Overhead While Crack Units Stage Grand March-Past

On the occasion of Tenchosetsu, the propitious birthday of His Majesty the Emperor on Saturday, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to review picked units of the Imperial Army and Air Forces at the Yoyogi Parade Ground.

On this day, His Imperial Majesty, attired in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, left the Imperial Palace at 1:30 p.m. for the parade ground at Yoyogi in an informal motorcar cortege. Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma was permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine, while Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and others respectfully followed.

The Imperial procession arrived at the Yoyogi Parade Ground at 1:50 p.m. and the grand military review was commenced shortly afterward under the command of General Keisuke Fujie.

Emperor Reviews Troops

His Imperial Majesty, mounted on the Imperial charger, Hatsuyuki, graciously reviewed the crack units of the Imperial Armed Forces and then witnessed the march-past of the infantry, artillery, tank and transportation troops.

The grand event was participated in by a large formation of approximately 500 Army aircraft under the direction of Lieutenant-General Katsuzo Matsuoka, which reached the air over the parade ground at 2:36 p.m. and carried out an aerial march-past.

With the event over, His Imperial Majesty left the parade ground at 3:17 p.m. for the Imperial Palace.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to observe personally the rites of the Imperial birthday in the Three Sanctuaries within the Imperial Palace compounds on Saturday morning. His Imperial Majesty, attired in traditional ceremonial robe of yellow hues, graciously proceeded to the Kashikodokoro, the holiest of the holy, at 8:30 a.m. and paid homage. The August Sovereign also reverently worshiped at the Koreiden and Shinden.

Then, His Imperial Majesty graciously received congratulations from the Princes and Princesses of the Blood at 10 a.m. at the Phoenix Hall. His Imperial Majesty was also gracious enough to accept the felicitations from high-ranking Court officials at the Main Hall.

In view of emergency times, no celebration banquet was held but Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, high Army and Navy officers and civilian officials as well as other eligible persons were permitted to tender their felicitations on the auspicious occasion.

Nation Pays Homage

The entire nation, meanwhile, suspended their activities exactly at 9 a.m. to pay their homage to their August Sovereign on the propitious occasion.

Today, the tank units which were privileged to take part in the Imperial review held on Saturday will conduct a grand march through the streets of Tokyo. The tank formations, divided into three columns, will leave the Yoyogi Parade Ground at about 9 a.m. for the event.

His Imperial Majesty graciously commanded the granting of a sum of ¥1,000,000 to the Dai-Nippon Educational Scholarship Society out of the Privy Purse on the occasion of the Imperial birthday. The Imperial donation was handed over to Ryutaro Nagai, President of the same organization, by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira at a ceremony held at the Imperial Household Department at 9:30 a.m. with the attendance of Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe.

After the ceremony, Education Minister Okabe and Mr. Nagai expressed their profound gratitude and trepidation over the Imperial Solicitude and pledged themselves to exert their utmost for the promotion of the nation's education, thereby to repay a fraction of the Imperial Benevolence. They urged the students who will benefit from the Imperial Benevolence to keep themselves always keenly alive to the great honor accorded them and to make their utmost for promoting their scholastic accomplishments, thereby to meet the Imperial Wishes.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1944

A Notable Conference

The conference of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini accompanied by their chief military and political assistants, announced a few days ago as having been held on April 22 and 23 at the Fuehrer's Headquarters, was an event of major importance in the affairs of the world. Comprehensive discussions concerning the military, political, and economic problems of Germany and Italy as well as of the other Axis partners were reportedly successfully carried out.

Most significant among the outcome of this conference was the announcement that the Duce was able to inform the Fuehrer of the decision of the Italian Social Republic to intensify Italian fighting efforts side by side with the allies of the Tripartite Pact. On the German side there was the assurance that the endeavors of the Italian Social Republic are being effectively supported by the Reich Government. Supplementing the work of the conference, the leaders inspected the Italian Fascist divisions in training and confirmed the excellent state of their equipment and the superb progress of their training.

The results of this conference indicate that the Italian Social Republic has successfully reconstructed its power to win back its rank as a major European Power which had unfortunately been lost through the treacherous capitulation of Badoglio last summer. Under the capable and inspiring leadership of Premier Mussolini, the Italian nation has demonstrated that it has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles to erase the damage wrought by the traitors. The result has been that the notable friendship between the Fuehrer and the Duce, a friendship which has been able to withstand the severest tests and remain unshaken by the hardest blows, will continue to function as of old for the mutual benefit of their respective nations.

Another significant outcome of this conference was the place accorded to the discussion of post-war objectives and plans. Not only is the Axis fighting in self-defense, but the aims go further to envisage the establishment of a New World Order which will assure justice, well-being, and happiness to all mankind. The fact that the leaders of the Axis devoted considerable time to the discussion of their post-war plans is a most optimistic indication of the complete confidence which they have in the successful attainment of victory.

The conference therefore was an encouraging symbol of the resurrection of Italian power, of the continuing solidarity of the Axis, of the determined efforts being exerted for the maximum efficiency in the joint employment of the Axis forces, and of complete confidence in the attainment of victory with its consequent reconstruction of the world order on better and more just bases than have ever before been seen.

American Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a distressing mental malady caused as a rule by an unresolved conflict between primitive, unsocial lusts, ambitions and instincts, and the higher conscience of man. It is characterized by alternation between periods of unbridled violence and intervals of relative calm in which the outraged but unfortunately inadequate conscience of the sufferer, desperately endeavoring to repress even the memory of evil committed, assumes a compensatory supervirtuous pose. In the incipient stages the symptoms may well be mistaken by the layman for common, if excessive, hypocrisy. In advanced cases the dissociation of personality may be as complete as in Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Now, schizophrenia in an individual can be handled by placing the patient under observation in seclusion where he is powerless to harm those about him, even in his worst frenzy, and where skilled psychiatrists may be able to help him reintegrate his personality through psycho-analysis or other means. The problem facing humanity to-day, however, is the collective schizophrenia from which the United States is plainly suffering.

Monstrous acts perpetrated by the United States, equivalent to though far surpassing in scope the orgies of violence of Stevenson's Hyde, are already legion. The motiveless slaughter of civilian refugees seeking sanctuary in the Monte Cassino Abbey is a relatively mild example. Among countless others are the wanton destruction of peaceful villages throughout Europe, the savage attacks on defenseless ships of mercy in the vast Pacific, the atrocious mauling of the neutral Swiss town of Schaffhausen, and the repeated attacks on the Holy See. Not one of these appalling, criminal acts of violence is productive of the slightest military or other advantage to the United States. These orgies of blind destructive fury for sheer destruction's sake are callously dismissed by Americans themselves as manifestations of "youthful impetuosity" and "exuberance". All are clearly symptomatic of definite unreason, and more than suffice to explain the horror in which the United States is coming to be held by the majority of the world's people.

Nor are these by any means the only symptoms of an all but completely dissociated American national personality, in which, moreover, the darker side has for some time been rapidly gaining the ascendant. As the violence increases the veneer of pious words once thickly laid as a sop to the American conscience grows thinner. Verbal solicitude for the rights of small nations alternates in diminishing proportions with a frothing at the mouth "To Hell with Neutrality" campaign. Cordell Hull oscillates between platitudinizing efforts to convince himself and the world of American respect for the principle of sovereign equality of nations, and ruthless attempts to browbeat or strangle any nation that dares to exercise its absolute and sovereign right of remaining neutral in the war. He alternates between pious support of the theoretical right of each nation to choose its own form of government, and rabid refusal to recognize any government in any region of the world which meets with his august displeasure. He swings from lip service to the defunct Atlantic Charter to support of a plan for seizure of military bases at all possible strategic points in the world and a standing army of several millions to facilitate permanent armed world dictatorship by the United States. This goes far beyond the hypocrisy the world has come to expect from the United States. It is clearly schizophrenia in acute form.

American commentators themselves are becoming alarmedly aware that all is far from well with American public health. It is to be hoped that this may be the first faint sign that the fog of unreason is lifting, the frenzy wearing itself out. In the last few days such usually divergent critics of the American scene as Dorothy Thompson, Hanson Baldwin, Arthur Krock, William Simms and others have severally pointed to "beclouded American vision"; talked of "the fog that masks our policy"; noted general anti-Axis confusion over "obscure, undecipherable" American aims; and posed the pertinent question, "Do we want to free our hands by burying the Atlantic Charter because we have a plan for Europe we cannot make public, or because we have no plan at all?". With surprising unanimity, one and all, alike perturbed, strike a note of alarm over the mystery and vagueness shrouding American lack of policy. Yet there is no real mystery.

When the conscience of a nation is at war with itself, when collective schizophrenia splits its personality in two, beclouds its vision, befogs its reason, and spurs it on a path of blind violence which in lucid moments it cannot but deplore, how can its policies be avowable, reasonable, practicable or clear? If, indeed, the American people are tired of obscure, undecipherable policies, if they wish to disperse the fog of unreason that darkens their aims, the time is ripe for some searching self-analysis. This alone might lead to reintegration of their dissociated national personality, return of their national reason, and rejection of their present evil counsellors. This alone might lead to effective inhibition of America's blind lusts and ambitions, and sublimation of the occasional lip service which at present the feebler half of her split personality proffers to high ideals, into such real and effective cooperation with all other nations for the good of all as the Pacific Charter offers and invites, and which, if the American higher conscience is to gain the ascendant over blind unreason, it must approve.

Indian Lyrics

I ask for a moment's indulgence to sit by thy side. The works that I have in hand I will finish afterwards. Away from the sight of thy face my heart knows no rest nor respite, and my work becomes an endless toil in a shoreless sea of toil. Today the summer has come at my window with its sighs and murmurs; and the bees are plying their minstrelsy at the court of the flowering grove. Now it is time to sit quiet, face to face with thee, and to sing dedication of life in this silent and overflowing leisure.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

Who Is Fighting for Democracy?

Postwar Plans of America and Britain Avowedly Aimed At Subjecting World to Anglo-U.S. Overlordship

By M. OHGIMI
Written for the Nippon Times

I

Americans are told, and some may believe, that they are fighting for the survival of democracy. They are, nevertheless, fighting in Asia and the vast Pacific basin; far from their own unmenaced shores, against those fighting a revolutionary war to rid this region of the very undemocratic blight of Anglo-American political, financial and economic imperialism. These same Americans are told that they are fighting for freedom in general, and various freedoms in particular, yet they are engaged in the bitterest war in history to suppress the defenders of Asia's freedom, and the only concrete post-war plans put forward by Britain and America are all but avowedly aimed at subjecting a prostrate world to permanent Anglo-American armed overlordship. Contradiction of terms could scarcely be more complete. Definition of terms might help to bring to light the deception apparently practised on the American people, and dispel the fundamental ideological and mental confusion that all too obviously besets them.

Now, democracy is a somewhat loose and elastic term as commonly used. Even so it cannot possibly be stretched to cover all American activities at home or abroad, no matter how undemocratic in fact; expanded to embrace automatically all countries on America's side, no matter how undemocratic in form; nor yet compressed to exclude of necessity all countries either still neutral or in the opposite camp, no matter how essentially democratic their governments may be. Let those who spell Democracy with a capital D, and would make it synonymous with America and American policies, look to their dictionaries. Democracy is simply "a form of government in which the supreme power is directly or indirectly lodged in the hands of the people." Its popular definition is "government by the people for the people." Since, however, no people ever invariably or unanimously agrees, this is commonly interpreted as majority rule, and the principle of democracy generally understood as that principle whereby the will of the majority eventually prevails through adequate representation.

Account for Greater Half

Looking, therefore, into world population, and considering the way in which this principle of democracy would work if extended to world affairs, it immediately leaps to the eye, that, of a total world population of somewhat less than 2,000,000,000, the now united peoples of Greater East Asia, including Indonesia, numbering together well over 1,000,000,000, account for the greater half. The remaining lesser half includes the 350,000,000 heterogeneous peoples of Continental Europe without Russia, some 200,000,000 Russians, 80,000,000 Latin Americans, the 25,000,000 peoples of Asia Minor and Western Asia, and the 150,000,000 inhabitants of Africa. It further includes the 130,000,000 citizens of the United States (a considerable proportion of whom are Negroes of African origin) and the 65,000,000 inhabitants of the British Isles and Britain's "White" colonies and dominions. This last Anglo-Saxon group, together totalling less than 200,000,000 represents under ten per cent of the world population, even including America's 15,000,000 Negro step-children and 8,000,000 adopted Semitic sons, whereas the kindred peoples of Greater East Asia represent over fifty per cent of the whole and a clear majority over all other peoples of the world combined.

None can deny that this Asiatic majority of the world's people has at no time since a small, but most assertive, Anglo-Saxon minority began its consistent invasion, colonization and exploitation of Asia over three centuries ago, enjoyed the voice in world affairs to which its numbers, no less than the intelligence of its component peoples, and the high degree of its ancient civilizations, definitely entitle it, if the democratic principle prevailed international affairs.

All but one of the peoples that make up this great Asiatic majority, have, moreover, now cast off their chains, struck down the hand that robbed them of their birthright, impeded their natural unity, and denied those it could of freedom of speech. Their prolonged more or less inarticulate subjection is now over. Since Japan's initial victories in the revolutionary Greater East Asia War broke the repressive force that held these peoples down, independent governments with the overjoyed and spontaneous support of the overwhelming majority in the now liberated countries of East Asia have come into being. Self-government is already theirs. Those countries whose independence had been curtailed by Anglo-American encroachment again enjoy full sovereignty. Representatives of these countries and of the Provisional Government of Free India, met together in November last at the historic Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, and made known to the world the guiding purposes of this now articulate world majority, through the Joint Declaration they unanimously adopted and jointly issued. The five lofty principles set out in this document, which may well be called the Pacific Charter, using "pacific" in every sense of the word, nowhere and in no way conflict with the principle of democracy. They are free from any tinge of power politics. They contain no provision for sanctions, economic or military, nor yet for the policing of Asia; still less for anything so ominously undemocratic as a world police at the orders of the few. They contain nothing that even savours of coercion or implies the use of force. The five principles of this joint declaration by the world majority, furthermore, already provide a sound basis for the world progress and peace they envisage, and light the way to eventual world harmony through the world cooperation they invite.

Provide Pacific Channels

Unlike the reactionary Anglo-American post-war plans which look to obtention and retention of strategic air, military and naval bases throughout the world, to impose the will of the minority by force, these constructive, progressive principles look to friendly relations with all countries of the world to provide pacific channels through which the voice of the majority may be heard. At the same time they do not propose that anyone's voice be drowned out or silenced by bombers droning overhead. Can anyone doubt which is the more democratic? Which the more conducive to freedom and peace?

Imperialism of the type still practised by Britain in India, and in pre-war days by the Dutch in Indonesia, scarcely needs definition in this context. Representing as it does the full and open exercise of power by one country over another, the subjection of entire peoples to an alien intruder, and their reduction to servitude in their own land, it is all too plainly undemocratic in both fact and form. This imperialism, called political to distinguish it from the economic and financial imperialism of later growth with which it is allied, happily no longer exists in East Asia. The liberating wave that swept over this region with the outbreak of the present war washed it away for ever from Malai, Indonesia, Hongkong, and elsewhere; restored full sovereignty to China, in spite of the American-supported guerillas that still infest the Chungking region; and brought to Burma and the new-born Philippine Republic complete self-government and independence. Though this liberating tide has not yet swept right across India, its rising force as it surges over the borders is increasingly felt throughout that country, where British ramparts are already crumbling before the empire-engulfing, freedom-restoring wave. To fight to maintain British imperial sway in India, to fight for the return of political imperialism anywhere in East Asia, or for its extension elsewhere in the world, is certainly not to fight for democracy, or for anything that might pass by that much abused name.

Now, political imperialism, based on a ruler complex, like blue-blooded aristocracy to which it is closely akin, is unable to dispense with parade and panoply to impress the masses, nor can it forego any of the outer trappings of authority to back its otherwise hollow pretensions of superiority, maintain its prestige, and keep the ruled in hand. This, at least, has the advantage of clearly identifying the oppressor to the oppressed, and permitting correct aim at the right target when redress is sought for the people's wrongs.

Power Is More Deadly

There is, however, another form of very undemocratic minority rule, long arrayed against freedom-aspiring Asia, which requires no direct or open political control to render it effective. Known as plutocracy, its power is, indeed, more deadly when wielded indirectly and from behind a democratic facade, as in the United States. This not only prevents its immediate identification as a usurper of the people's supposedly inalienable rights, but obscures its responsibility for the ill it directly causes. Though it commands the nation's armed forces for "protection" and promotion of its private interests abroad, its real power rests primarily, not on parade, but on the purse, and on its silent stranglehold over the key resources, finances, and industrial potential of the people.

Plutocracy, by dictionary definition is "government in which the ruling power is in the hands of the rich," or, by popular interpretation, government by and for big business or high finance. Where big business and high finance spread their tentacles beyond their national frontiers to seek preponderate influence in neighboring or distant state through monopoly of its vital resources, or control of its finances through loan, credit, or other means, even though a hollow shell of nominal political control be left in local hands as a screen for further encroachments, economic and financial imperialism rears its predatory head.

In the United States the people themselves are by no means all blind to the way in which, through high pressure lobbies, deft wire pulling control of the press, and other devious means, their plutocracy, much of it Jewish in origin, effectively manipulates the government elected by the majority, and directs national policies in both domestic and foreign affairs to further its own private ends. Nor are they entirely unaware of the dangers inherent in this hidden control of their government from behind the scenes by an uncontrolled largely anonymous minority, responsible to none but itself, and necessarily more concerned with private gain than public good.

Too few Americans, however, yet seem to realize that this hidden power behind their government deliberately propelled the majority into the present war, in which American plutocracy looked for final, undisputed overlordship in Asia, after the confidently anticipated swift victory over supposedly exhausted Japan. Yet such a far from impartial American as Joseph Grew, while still United States Ambassador to Tokyo, more than once, in the late autumn of 1941, advised his government that persistence in the attempt to strangle the one nation that had successfully resisted American plutocracy's many-pronged thrust in Asia, and stood in their imperial way in this region, would inevitably entail just such counter-steps as Japan took on December 8th, when she at last arose to defend her own menaced life and liberty, and to deliver the oppressed peoples of Asia from bondage. Roosevelt's flat refusal to relax the strangling noose; Hull's curt rejection of all peaceful compromise on November 26, at the probable bidding of those hidden forces in America over which Hull himself in private told Ambassador Kurusu he had no control, can, therefore, be construed only as the last step in a premeditated plan to thrust the unconsulted, unmenaced American people into war. Did not Hull immediately after delivery of the note, inform allied diplomats that diplomatic negotiations were over and the matter now placed in the hands of the American army and navy? Did not Roosevelt later say that he got Japan where he wanted her on December 8?

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Whatever is done without ostentation, and without the people being witnesses of it, is, in my opinion, most praise-worthy; not that the public eye should be entirely avoided, for good actions desire to be placed in the light; but notwithstanding this, the greatest theater for virtue is conscience.—Cicero.

* * *

If a bee stings you, will you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? If you receive a trifling injury, do not go about proclaiming it, or be anxious to avenge it. Let it drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you may have received.—Anon.

* * *

We can be thankful to a friend for a few acres, or a little money; and yet for the freedom and command of the whole earth, and for the great benefits of our being, our life, health and reason, we look upon ourselves as under no obligation.—Seneca.

* * *

They who provide much wealth for their children but neglect to improve them in vitrue, do like those who feed their horses high, but never train them to be useful.—Socrates.

* * *

Whatever disgrace we may have deserved or incurred, it is almost always in our power to re-establish our character.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

As a vessel is known by the sound, whether it be cracked or not, so men are proved by their speeches whether they be wise or foolish.—Demosthenes.

* * *

Time will discover everything to posterity: it is a babbler, and speaks even when no question is put.—Euripides.

* * *

If the world goes against truth, then Athanasius goes against the world.—Athanasius.

* * *

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.—Confucius.

* * *

Old ideas are prejudices, and new ones caprices.—Doudan.

* * *

The more you speak of yourself, the more you are likely to lie.—Zimmermann.

* * *

No man is hurt by himself.—Diogenes.

CRUSADE AGAINST THREE EVILS

China's Youth Movement Now Grown Into Social Campaign

By HIDEO NAGASAWA
(From the Yosuko)

On December 17 last year, a Students' Mass Rally for the Cleansing of the Capital was held in Nanking with the participation of several thousand Chinese students. They exchanged heated debates as to how fighting China should behave and what they themselves should do for the country. Though young and hot-blooded, they were realistic enough to keep sight of the reality of immediate problems. Their attention was called, above everything else, to the fact that Nanking was still the same old pleasure resort, where opium and gambling dens existed as an open secret and where dance halls with their morbid and repulsive music were drawing a full-house all night long—and this in the midst of the sacred campaign of the century. It was simply intolerable to the young, sensitive students. They unanimously passed a fiery resolution for the launching of a campaign to purge the capital of the three evils—opium-smoking, gambling and dancing. Such was the genesis of the Students' Crusade Against Three Evils, which has now grown into a social campaign.

The resolution was forthwith transmitted by telegraph throughout the country. The reaction far exceeded expectations. The campaign spread like a prairie fire, drawing forth a following of over 500,000 students from 80 odd schools in three days after the resolution was telegraphed. (It has been learned that 120 schools are participating in the campaign today). Wide-spread, too, was the social reaction, with the newspapers, one and all, lending prominence to the drive.

Scene Shifts to Shanghai

The scene shifts to Shanghai. Undeniably, studentfolks in Shanghai in general were the most liberalistic in sentiment, having come under the heaviest Anglo-American influence, and it was feared at the beginning that the campaign might end in being little more than a gossip among them. The fear was falsified. By action Shanghai students showed that they were second to none of their confreres in patriotism.

Upon receipt of the resolution of the Nanking rally, they at once held a similar function and formulated definite plans for the purification of Shanghai, at the same time adopting the following six-point platform:

1. Pledge to support President Wang Ching-wei and build up new China.
2. Pledge to support Mayor Chen Kung-po and build up new Shanghai.
3. Extermination of opium-smoking.
4. Expulsion of corrupt officials and predatory merchants.
5. Enforcement of wartime living.
6. Encouragement of thrift and production increase.

Forthwith they went into most daring action. While appealing to proper quarters for help, the students went directly to the keepers of opium and gambling dens and dance-halls and advised them to change their occupations. As might be expected, the advice elicited no more than a sneer. Boisterous merry-making was staged at dance-halls on Christmas eve.

Took Direct Action

Remonstrance being of no avail, the students took direct action. Early on the morning of December 27, 10,000 odd students held a rally and adopted a resolution, which was delivered by three representatives to the Municipal Office, while the rest went into a parade. Carrying several hundred streamers inscribed with "Anti-Three Evils," the crowd, after passing through the principal centers, plunged into the ill-famed quarters and daringly made day-light raids on the opium and gambling dens there. Passers-by greeted the crusaders with cheers and applause. With splendid trophies carried in a dozen odd "rikshas," the crusaders withdrew in an orderly manner with flying colors. The trophies consisted of some 203,000 yuan in cash seized at gambling dens, opium pipes, drugs, etc.

The numerous dance-halls lining the route between the Tibet Road and the Race Course were cowed into closing.

The opium and other drugs that had been seized were burned up on the plaza in the Race Course. Flames of crimson rose to the sky in the twilight. Before the flames the patriotic youths shouted, "Banzai, Youth of China!" and "Banzai, China!" at the top of their voices. The scene brought back the memory of Lin Tse-hsu who a century ago burned up opium in Canton.

The seized cash was donated to the National Defense Fund and the opium pipes and other metal ware contributed to the Metal Contribution Committee.

The action may have seemed a bit extreme, but it met with unanimous popular approbation and even encouragement.

The initial success should not lead one to the hasty conclusion that the crusade is having plain sailing. Far from it. Were not the gambling dens opened on that night as a challenge to the crusaders? Their future path will be thorny and their responsibility weighty. They will have to fight on with an unflinching resolve.

Unstinted respect and admiration are due to Chinese students, especially those in Shanghai. We can feel their fervor as co-workers in the building up of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

We need not delve into the history of Chinese revolutions to be aware that students play a big role in people's movements in China. There can be no doubt that the Students' Crusade Against Three Evils will add a glorious page to the history of the construction of new China.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, April 29

DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING UNITED STATES

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Of all the belligerent nations of the world, the United States has been participating in the present war the shortest period and its material and man-power sacrifices may be very small compared with other Powers engaged in the war. The American people, excepting those who actually have had experiences in the fighting lines, are still regarding the war as though it is only a fire on the other side of the river and are showing zealous fighting spirit stimulated by adventurous spirit and the leading propaganda of President Roosevelt. Such a development is quite natural for the United States.

Having gone through the bitter suffering of the war calamity, the United States is now devoting its utmost efforts to end the present war as quickly as possible with the minimum human sacrifice and the highest internal fighting spirit.

The recent declaration made by Roosevelt, in reply to the demand by the group of American clergymen to suspend blind air raids as it was the best means to end the war in the shortest time, eloquently endorses the above situation.

The policies underlying the holding of the Anti-Axis Food Supply Conference, International Labor Convention, British-American Oil Conference, Air Transportation Conference and others which were held since last year or are being prepared to be shortly convened at the proposal of the United States are not such that could immediately meet the urgent demand of the present war situation, but mean preliminary operations to attain the unity of the anti-Axis nations that have conflicting interests, exhaust other Powers in the anti-Axis camp to make more sacrifices, its ambition to make this a short war and also to rule the entire world in the future.

While the United States is against a prolonged war, it is showing extremely keen concern respecting the future policy to be taken because serious doubt has now arisen as to the outcome of the war as well as the extremely evil effect of the war that is gradually becoming imminent threats in the country.

According to the recent announcement of the Gallup Polls among college students in the United States, those who have grasped the aim of the present war are very few and those students who remember the "Four Freedom's" mentioned in the Atlantic Charter constitute only 30 per cent of the total. This plainly shows the cooling off of the interest of the American public about the war and the increase of distrust in Roosevelt.

Not only in the United States but also among anti-Axis nations, the non-confidence in the United States Government has recently been revealed as the anti-United States revolt of Argentina and also of the leanings of the Badoglio regime toward the Soviet Union. In its relations with the Soviet Union in which the United States is keenly concerned, the confrontation of the two Powers as regards their respective interests has caused conflict in every affair indicating causes for future rupture.

The standpoint of the United States on opening the second front, although it has become urgent to improve immediately the Pacific Ocean front situation, is seriously affected and restricted by various difficulties internally and externally.

Yet when it is realized that the United States has failed to gain air control in the European front and has its operating area in the Pacific war zone still limited to more than 2,000 kilometers from Japan, its hope to end the present war in the shortest time is nothing but an idle dream, and it is obvious that the optimistic view of the American public incited by the propaganda of the Washington Government authorities will be corrected by stern reality.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

When the thought of this,
My God,
Fadeth from my mind,
Then am I plunged, straightway,
Into waste and loss,
Into ignorance, folly, futility.

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